

Old Series, No. 44, Vol. 13.

An obstinate man does not hold open his mouth to be told him.

Special Message.

To the Senate

and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith copies of despatches received from our Minister at Mexico, since the commencement of your present session, which claim, from their importance, and I doubt not will receive your calm and deliberate consideration. The extraordinary and highly offensive language which the Mexican Government has thought proper to employ in reply to the renunciation of the Executive, through Mr. Shannon, against the renewal of the war with Texas, while the question of annexation was pending before Congress and the People, and also, the proposed manner of conducting that war, will not fail to arrest your attention.

Such remonstrance, urged in no unfriendly spirit to Mexico, was called for by considerations of an imperative character, having relation as well to the peace of this country, and honor of this Government, as to the cause of humanity and civilization. Texas has entered into the treaty of Annexation upon the invitation of the Executive; and when for that act she was threatened with a renewal of war on the part of Mexico, she naturally looked to this Government to interpose efforts to ward off the threatened blow. But one course was left to the Executive; acting within the limits of his constitutional competency, and that was to protest in respectful, but at the same time strong and decided terms against it.

The war thus threatened to be renewed, was promulgated by edicts and decrees, which ordered, on the part of the Mexican military, the destruction of whole tracts of the country, and the destruction, without discrimination, of all ages, sexes and conditions of existence. Over the manner of conducting war, Mexico possesses no exclusive control. She has no right to violate at pleasure the principles which an enlightened civilization has laid down for the conduct of nations at war; and thereby retrograde to a period of barbarism, which supply for the world, has long since passed away. All nations are interested in enforcing an observance of those principles, and the United States, the oldest of the American Republics, and the nearest of the civilized powers to the theatre on which these enormities were perpetrated, could not quietly content themselves to witness such a state of things.

They had, through the Executive, on another occasion, and was believed with the approbation of the whole country, remonstrated against outrages similar, but even less inhuman, than those which by her new edicts and decrees she has threatened to perpetuate, and of which the late inhuman massacre, at Tobacco was but the precursor.

The bloody and inhuman murder of Fanning and his companions, equalled only in savage barbarity by the usages of the untutored Indian tribes, proved how little confidence could be placed on the most solemn stipulations of her Generals, while the fate of others who became her captives in war, many of whom, no longer able to sustain the fatigues and privations of long journeys, were shot down by the way side, while their companions who survived were subjected to sufferings even more painful than death—had left an indelible stain on the page of civilization.

The Executive, with an evidence of an intention on the part of Mexico to renew scenes so revolting to humanity, could do no less than to renew remonstrances formerly urged. For fulfilling duties so imperative, Mexico has thought proper, through her accredited organs, because she has had represented to her her inhuman course to indulge in language unknown to the courtesy of diplomatic intercourse, and offensive in the highest degree to this Government and people. Nor has she offended in this only. She has not only violated existing conventions between the two countries, by arbitrary and unjust decrees against our trade and intercourse, but withholds instalments of debt, due to our citizens, which she solemnly pledged herself to pay, under circumstances which are fully explained by the accompanying letter from Mr. Green, our Secretary of Legation.

And when our Minister had invited the attention of her government to wrongs committed by her local authorities not only on the property but on the persons of our fellow citizens, engaged in prosecuting fair and honest pursuits, she has added insult to injury, by not even deigning, for months together, to return an answer to his representations. Still further to manifest her unfriendly feelings towards the United States, she has issued decrees expelling from her provinces American citizens engaged in the peaceful pursuits of life, and now denies to those of our citizens prosecuting the whale fishery on the northwest coast of the Pacific the privilege which has, through all time, heretofore been accorded to them, of exhausting goods of a small amount in value at her ports in California for supplies indispensable to their health and comfort.

Nor will it escape the observation of Congress that in conducting a correspondence with the Minister of the United States, who cannot, and does not know any distinction between the geographical sections of the Union, charges wholly unfounded are made against particular States, and an appeal to others for aid and protection against supposed wrongs. In the same connection, sectional prejudices are attempted to be excited, and the hazardous and unpardonable effort is made to foment division among the States of the Union, thereby to embitter their peace. Mexico has still to learn, that however freely we may indulge in discussion among ourselves, the American people will tolerate no interference in their domestic affairs by any foreign government, and in all that concerns the constitutional guarantee and the national honor, the People of the United States have but one mind and one heart.

The subject of Annexation addresses itself most fortunately to every portion of the Union. The Executive would have been unmindful of its highest obligations, if it could have adopted a course of policy dictated by sectional interests and local feelings. On the contrary, it was because the question was neither local nor sectional, but made its appeal, to the interests of the whole Union, and of every State in the Union, and that the negotiation, and finally the Treaty of Annexation was entered into; and it had afforded me no ordinary pleasure, to perceive that so far as demonstrations have been made upon it

by the People, they have proceeded from all portions of the Union.

Mexico may seek to excite divisions amongst us, by uttering unjust denunciations against particular States, but when she comes to know that the invitations addressed to our fellow citizens by Spain, and afterwards by herself, to settle Texas, were accepted by emigrants from all the States; and when, in addition to this, she refreshes her recollection with the fact, that the first effort which was made to acquire Texas was during the administration of a distinguished citizen from an Eastern State, which was afterwards renewed under the auspices of a President from the Southwest, she will awake to a knowledge of the futility of her present purpose of sowing dissensions among us, or producing distraction in our councils by attacks either on particular States, or persons who are now in the retirement of private life.

Considering the appeal which she now makes to eminent citizens by name, can she hope to escape censure for having ascribed to them as well as to others, a design as she pretends, now for the first time revealed, of having originated negotiations to dispossess her, by duplicity and falsehood of a portion of her territory? The opinion then, as now, prevailed with the Executive, that the annexation of Texas to the Union was a matter of vast importance. In order to acquire that territory before it had assumed a position among the independent powers of the earth, propositions were made to Mexico for a cession of it to the United States. Mexico saw in these proceedings, at the time cause of complaint.

She is now, when simply reminded of them, awakened to the knowledge of the fact, when she, through the Secretary of State, promulgates to the whole world as true that those negotiations were founded in deception and falsehood, and superinduced by unjust and iniquitous motives. While Texas was a dependency of Mexico, the United States opened negotiations with the latter power for the cession of her then acknowledged territory; and now that Texas is independent of Mexico, and had maintained a separate existence for nine years, during which time she has been received into the family of nations, and is represented by accredited ambassadors at many of the principal Courts of Europe—and when it has become obvious to the whole world that she is forever lost to Mexico, the United States is charged with deception and falsehood in all relating to the past, and denunciatory accusations are made against States which have had no special agency in the matter, because the Executive of the whole Union has negotiated with free and independent Texas upon a matter vitally important to the interests of both countries.

And after nine years of unavailing war, Mexico now announced her intention, through her Secretary of Foreign Affairs, never to consent to the independence of Texas, or to abandon the effort to reconquer that Republic. She thus announces a perpetual claim, which at the end of a century will furnish her as plausible a ground for discontent against any nation, which at the end of that time may enter into a treaty with Texas, as she possesses at this moment against the United States. The lapse of time can add nothing to her title to independence.

A course of conduct such as has been described, on the part of Mexico is violation of all friendly feeling, and to the courtesy, which should characterize the intercourse between the Nations of the Earth, might well justify the United States in a resort to any measure to vindicate their national honor: but actuated by a sincere desire to preserve the general peace, and in view of the present condition of Mexico the Executive resting upon its integrity, and not fearing but that the judgment of the world will duly appreciate its motives, abstains from recommending to Congress a resort to measures of redress, and content itself with rearing on that body prompt and immediate action on the subject of Annexation. By adopting that measure, the United States will be in the exercise of an undoubted right, and if Mexico, not regarding that forbearance, shall aggravate the injustice of her conduct by a declaration of war against them, upon her head will rest all the responsibility.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 19 1844.

AN INGENIOUS ROGUE.—The following details of a piece of roguery lately practiced in Paris surpass in ingenuity and wit any thing recorded in the annals of theiving:

"An individual, well dressed, presented himself at the shop of a female who sold ready made linen in one of the retired parts of Paris, and observe to her, that she appeared to keep a large assortment of gentlemen's shirts. 'Oh, yes,' she said, 'I have them of all descriptions, and very cheap.' 'Pray madam,' said he, 'have you any garments of a similar description and superior quality, for ladies? I am about to be married and wish to make my intended wife a present of three dozen.' 'Certainly, sir, I have some which I am sure will suit you,' and forthwith, three parcels, each containing a dozen, were exhibited on the counter. One was opened, and the stranger examined it with much attention; at last he said 'I am afraid that these are too short; they seemed lost a moment in thought, at the difficulty which presented itself to his mind of the precise ascertaining size wanted—an idea seemed to strike him. 'Madam,' he said, 'you are about the height and size of the lady I shall shortly marry; would it be asking too much of you to draw one of these over your dress?' 'Not at all; I'll do it with a great deal of pleasure.' In a minute, the good woman appeared in the body of the shop completely enveloped in one. The stranger looked at her, walked round her, and stooped apparently to draw down the garment behind her to the full length, in doing which he very adroitly fastened her clothes to it with a large pin. She supposing his examination finished, attempted to take it off again, when to her astonishment she found her clothes rose with it. At this moment the fellow grasped the parcel and made off with it. The poor woman hesitated to follow—made another attempt to divest herself of the superfluous covering, but failing to do so, ran after him. So much time however was lost, and so many boys collected about her at the novel appearance she presented, that she was soon compelled to return to her shop and put up with the loss."

THOMAS JEFFERSON VS. NATIVISM.—In his first annual message to Congress, the illustrious Jefferson took decided ground against the doctrines now contended for by the "Natives" in regard to foreigners. Here is the extract:—

"I cannot omit recommending a revival of the laws on the subject of naturalization. Considering the ordinary chances of human life, a denial of citizenship under a residence of fourteen years, is a denial to a great proportion of those who ask it, and controls a policy pursued from their first settlement by many of these States, and still believed of consequence to their prosperity. And shall we refuse the unhappy fugitives from distress that hospitality which the savages of the wilderness extended to our fathers arriving in this land? Shall oppressed humanity find no asylum on the globe?"

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, DECEMBER 31, 1844.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

To-morrow we enter upon a new year—the year 1845. Every distinct period of time, like that of a revolution of the earth around the Sun, constituting a year, ought to give rise to serious reflection and self-examination. These reflections should have reference both to the past and coming year.

The past year, so far as it concerns the small vicinity of Oxford County, has, in one respect, at least, been eventful. The propagation of a doctrine, having for its essence the destruction of the social fabric, and the annihilation of matter, is novel, to say the least. Such a doctrine has been preached, and probably, in some few instances, believed. Whether believed or not, it has been embraced. According to the idea of a certain Poet, individuals

"First pitted, then endured, then embraced."

They have embraced it from various motives, no doubt. Some because they wished the world would come to an end,—some because they had come to an end themselves,—some for selfish purposes,—some from religious motives,—some because they were religious enthusiasts, and could not keep the spark of holiness alive without the most intense excitement,—some because they could make money and get a better support than in any other way. Some embraced it because they were mad, and others were mad because they embraced it. Therefore the motives for propagating and embracing this absurd and unfounded dogma were as contradictory as the doctrine itself. And what was still more strange, the more the judicious and stable portion of the community endeavored to bring out the strong light of reason and revelation to elucidate their error, the more their darkness increased. Agreeably to this state of things, the leaders of the band were constantly crying out, "hold on," "hold on," "have faith," "the end is near," &c.; but all to no purpose. The days they set for the final wind up of all things, were just like other days. The sun shone. The man went forth to his business, and everything passed on as usual, proving beyond a doubt that those who prophesied such things were false prophets; and likewise, that those who styled themselves Messengers of the Lord, started on their errand without their credentials.

The probability now is, that this mischievous doctrine is being relinquished by nearly every person who has ever embraced it. Like Witchcraft, it has had its day, and done its worst; but unlike the times in which that folly occurred, people have been allowed to act and talk like persons possessed, without being hung or shut up in jail for it.—A mercy which every Millenarist should look upon with the greatest favor.

With this single exception, the people of this region have passed along through the year 1844 in a quiet and peaceful manner. Every lawful enterprise has been prospered. Uninterrupted health has been enjoyed by the community. The products of the farm have been abundant, and every man, woman and child has enjoyed the liberty of speech, and the liberty of conscience, to their hearts content.

Notwithstanding all these general blessings, we have no doubt, that in many individual cases, persons have left undone many things which they ought to have done. We have every reason to believe that some individuals have not been as prudent, as industrious, as conscientious, as honest, as virtuous, as charitable, as generous, as they might have been, or so much so as would have been for their interest. And, on the contrary, we have every reason to believe that some individuals have done what they ought not to have done. Some, by giving loose rein to their passions, have involved themselves in quarrels with their neighbors, and even their best friends, and rendered themselves unhappy and miserable. Others, by the practice of intemperance, have shut themselves from the pale of good society, and laid the foundation of poverty and destitution. Others, likewise, by dishonesty, fraud, and knavery, have plunged themselves into woe and disgrace.

The present year, with its good and its evil, will this night pass away, to be reckoned among the things that have been. Many who commenced it, will not see its close; and many will find its close under very different circumstances from those in which they commenced it. Some, perhaps, will refer back to it with pleasure; some with pain. Be this as it may, all will refer to it as passed, as gone, as forever.

But time does not end. Another year follows, and we are permitted to prepare for the advent of 1845.—A New Year,—a year which we sincerely hope may be distinguished for its noble deeds and other excellencies of all kinds and descriptions. We sincerely hope that men, in all their conduct, will act from motives of virtue,—that they will seek to build up society by elevating the race, and by promoting the spread of Christianity and benevolence.

At the commencement of a year, it is a good time not only to think over the past, but to form resolutions for our conduct in future. Resolve to avoid what is evil and injurious, and practice what is useful and beneficial.

We should, therefore, resolve to live in peace with our neighbors, deal justly with them, and lose no opportunity of doing them a kindness. Let us speak kindly one of another. Promote each other's happiness, and show at all times a spirit of conciliation and

forbearance. Let us not censure unjustly, or praise without merit, nor accuse falsely; and if we are so accused, let us so live and act that no one will believe the accuser.

We hope during the coming year that there will be less of Millerism and more of Christianity; that there will be less prejudice and more magnanimity; less excitement, enthusiasm, and zeal, and more judgment, reason, and performance of duty; less idleness and profligacy and more industry and purity; less theory and more practice; less talk and more work, than there has been for the past year.

We hope, likewise, that during the coming year the Peabody and Montreal Rail Road will be commenced; that Abolitionism will behave itself as becomes those who have espoused it; that members of churches will practice as well as profess; that Nativism will die a sudden death; that the Editor of the Lincoln Telegraph will not go into convulsions on account of the Pope of Rome; and we by all means hope that James K. Polk, President elect of the United States, will live to enter upon his duties on the 4th of March, and continue through the term for which he has been elected.

We further hope that all young men may find wives, if they want them, and the same of the young ladies, that they may find husbands; and not only that, we hope if they enter the matrimonial door, they will live as becometh the representatives of Adam and Eve.—With all these good wishes, and many others, we dismiss our reflections by wishing every body a "HAPPY NEW YEAR."

Repeal of duty on Raw Cotton.—The question whether it is not expedient and necessary to repeal the duty on raw cotton, exported from the United States, is exciting an unusual degree of interest among the Merchants and Manufacturers of England. The duty now laid upon raw cotton exported from the U. S. to Liverpool amounts in the aggregate to over two millions of dollars, annually. Those who consume the manufactures of cotton, whether they are the people of Great Britain or foreigners, must of necessity pay over and above the price of the cotton and cost of manufacturing a sum equivalent to the duty. Otherwise the manufacturer could not subsist by such business.

England manufactures from the cotton exported from this and other countries, a vast amount and variety of articles which she cannot consume at home. Consequently she takes these fabrics to various Foreign countries, such as China, India, Russia, Chili, Buenos Ayres, &c., in all of which countries the fabrics of the United States have found their way, and come in direct competition with the British goods in the same markets. The gentlemen, Members of Parliament, Merchants, and others, who composed the Liverpool meeting, recently admitted that they "could not compete with the U. S. manufacturer" in the foreign markets; and that in a great variety of coarse manufactures the markets were entirely monopolized by the United States.

It is this, we have every reason to believe, that conclusively shows that a modification of our Tariff could be made without detriment to the interest of the manufacturer, or any other class of our citizens; but on the contrary it is conclusively shown that it would be a benefit to all our citizens, for the reason that although we could still undersell the English in Foreign Markets, yet their articles, under a proper modification of the Tariff, being allowed to compete with ours in our own country, would certainly reduce the price of cotton cloths to the consumer.

Thank Heaven, Democratic doctrines will now prevail in relation to this matter. The Agriculturalist as well as the Manufacturer will be cared for. If England receives our cotton free of duty, it will be a blessing of the greatest magnitude to the Southern planter; and if she under a mild system of duties could be allowed to bring into our ports some of her fabrics which she can manufacture cheaper than we can, and take in exchange our beef, pork, lard, corn, flour, and various other products which she needs to keep her vast population from misery and starvation, it would be a blessing of no small amount to the North and West. Under such circumstances, our Agricultural interests would flourish as well as our Manufacturing interests, and Commerce would stand ready to assist them both. The day is dawning when such will be the case, and right glad shall we be when the meridian of its excellence shall be attained.

The following is from the Liverpool Mail, an English paper. It is very creditable to our neighbors over the "big herring pond," that they should understand Mr. Clay's real sentiments so well that they could call him an "Anti-Slavoite." This will be news to every body in the Union.

In reading this extract, the reader will take particular notice of one thing, and that is, the very kind, affectionate, and respectful manner in which these Englishmen speak of Mr. Polk and his supporters. Here is the extract:—

"A citizen of the name of Polk—a man unknown to fame—has been virtually elected President of the United States of America, thereby defeating the pretensions of Mr. Henry Clay. Mr. Polk, who stood on the loco-foco or rabble interest, has declared himself favorable to the annexation of Texas to the federal union, to slavery, and a modified tariff. Mr. Clay is what the Americans call a 'whig,' an anti-slavoite, a man of peace, favorable to a stiff tariff, heavy customs, and unbounded protection to American manufactures. How he came to be beaten is rather curious."

"The fact, if not fraudulent principle upon which the American constitution is founded, is year by year sinking the republic deeper in the mire."

"Mr. Clay was universally respected by the better portion of the Americans, as a man of moderate opinions, excellent business habits, and conciliatory manners. Besides, he was well known in Europe, has long been before the public, an active legislator, and chastened by years and experience. Who Mr. Polk is we may guess from his supporters."

U. S. Senator.—We notice that several Senators who are to commence their terms on the 4th of March next, have been selected at the commencement of the Legislatures of their respective States. This may or may not be the best method for this State to pursue. It might save time in discussing the claims of different candidates to make an early selection. For this reason it would be highly judicious and proper for our Representatives and Senators to follow the lead of other States.

Town Courts in Waldo.—The last Age contains a Proclamation by the Governor announcing that from and after thirty days after the publication of this proclamation the Town Court Bill will take effect in Waldo County. On the 23d of January, therefore, the law will take effect in that County. Waldo was the only County in which a majority of the people voted for the law. This is a novel affair.

Emancipation.—Mr. Clay has liberated one of his slaves—a superannuated old fellow by the name of Charles. The Whig papers have, all of them, given this important event publicity, and praised the act as one of unparalleled benevolence and philanthropy.—The Liberty Standard asks why he does not instead of one liberate fifty.

Mr. Parmenter defeated.—In the 4th Congressional District, Mass., which has for several years been represented by Mr. Parmenter, an able and efficient Democrat, a Mr. Thompson, whig, has been elected.—That's too bad.

A Temperance meeting will be held at "Lincoln Hall" next Friday evening, commencing at six o'clock.

NASHVILLE UNION.

It is said that the editor of this paper is to go to Washington to be the official organ of President Polk. With this fact before us, the following extracts from a late number of the Union are of interest:

JUSTICE TO MR. TYLER.

It is a fact which none can dispute, that when an impartial historian comes to write out a faithful record of political history, he will be compelled to write down the years of John Tyler's administration as years of unusual prosperity. No man has ever been placed in a situation as President so novel and embarrassing. Elected by the whigs, with hardly any other distinct object in view, except to get into power, the death of Gen. Harrison threw upon Mr. Tyler a weight of responsibility under which for a season he staggered. But it was not long until he saw that he must either surrender all pretensions to independence, abandon all the favorite doctrines of his political creed, and become a mere Charley for Mr. Clay, or he must meet with the unrelenting persecution of the Clay party. It was essential to Mr. Clay's plans that Mr. Tyler should either become subservient to him, or that he should be "headed."

Mr. Clay, therefore, set upon him his entire clan of servile followers and no man was ever more violently, and as we think, unjustly assailed and abused, than was Mr. Tyler by the very men who elected him. On the other hand, the democracy stood aloof, or gave him that kind of lukewarm countenance and support which is always tantamount to killing one with faint praise. In the main, Mr. Tyler's doctrines have been soundly democratic, and the great mass of the democracy have approved his administration.—The difficulty has been, that the leading democrats have held back and failed to come to the rescue, but have left him to struggle along as he best could against Mr. Clay and his followers.—Under such circumstances we are constrained to say, that Mr. Tyler's administration has been eminently successful—the democracy owes him much—the country owes him much—and in spite of all the combined opposition of his enemies, justice will be done him by his countrymen.

THE NEW CABINET.

We see many speculations in the whig papers as to Colonel Polk's probable cabinet. It is a mere idle curiosity, which gives rise to conjectures equally idle. Our whig friends may rest assured that President Polk will call around him a cabinet of counsellors possessing abilities of the highest order. He has a host of democrats of distinguished talents from whom to draw his advisers. The only difficulty he will have will be in selecting from among so many, all of whom are fully qualified to fill any station; but he will discharge his duty in this, as in every other case, with an eye to the welfare of his country. He will have a Cabinet distinguished for high talents, long experience, and tried fidelity to the democracy.

House. Tariff Act of 1842.—Mr. C. J. Ingersoll submitted a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of modifying the tariff act of 1842, so far as relates to foreign wines and silks, as not to conflict with existing treaties, and also as to the expediency of imposing a nominal duty on articles now admitted free.

Mr. Black, of Georgia, moved an amendment to the second clause, which was adopted, striking out the word nominal, and inserting revenue—but

Mr. J. W. Davis giving notice that he intended to debate the resolution, it lies over under the rule.

The Hon. Heman Allen, formerly a member of Congress from Vermont, and Minister to Chili, died at his residence in Burlington on the 18th inst., aged 58 years. Mr. Allen was the son, we believe, of the celebrated Ethan Allen, and was one of the most distinguished men of Vermont.

ASSAULT UPON JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.—The magnetic telegraph of December 18, states that "Mr. Adams was assaulted this morning on his way to the capitol by a man named Sangster, who seized and attempted to strike him. No motive is assigned for the act. The man is said to have been intoxicated. He did not succeed in striking Mr. Adams. It is said Mr. Adams intends to bring the subject before the house."

MASSACHUSETTS

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MASSACHUSETTS AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Governor of Massachusetts lately appointed the Hon. Samuel Hoar to reside in Charleston, S. C. one year as an agent for that State to test the validity of the law of South Carolina, prohibiting free negroes from entering her territory. In discharge of the duties of his appointment, Mr. Hoar proceeded to Charleston, and upon his arrival there notified the Governor of South Carolina of the business of his mission. The Governor informed the Legislature then in session both branches of which passed the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the right to exclude from their territories seditious persons, or others, whose presence may be dangerous to their peace, is essential to every independent state.

Resolved, That free negroes and persons of color are not citizens of the United States, within the meaning of the constitution, which confers upon the citizens of one state the privileges and immunities of the several States.

Resolved, That the emissary sent by the state of Massachusetts to the state of South Carolina, with the avowed purpose of interfering with her institutions and disturbing her peace, is to be regarded in the character he has assumed and to be treated accordingly.

Resolved, That the Excellency the Governor, be requested to expel from our territory the said agent, after due notice to depart, and that the Legislature will sustain the Executive authority in any measure it may adopt for the purpose aforesaid.

At a subsequent period Mr. Hoar was turned out of doors by his landlord, and obliged by public opinion, and threatened force, to take passage for Washington, where he arrived safely, in due season. Some accounts say that he was protected from personal violence only by the presence of his daughter, who accompanied him South; and the attendance and efforts of some of the most influential citizens.

The Boston Post speaking of the matter says:—"It is certain that the sovereignty of Massachusetts, in the hands of Governor Briggs and his council, has been grossly insulted, but how that sovereignty is to be reinstated itself, or avenged the insult, is a puzzling question. The Legislature can pass strong resolves, and the governor can send his message to the general court; but South Carolina laughs at us, and Massachusetts, instead of vindicating the rights of her citizens, has only subjected herself to insult, and retained no power to avenge it, except the privilege of complaining. If South Carolina and Massachusetts were two distinct and independent sovereign nations, the treatment of the ambassador of the latter would leave no alternative but war. But, by the United States constitution, no state shall engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in imminent danger as will not admit delay. Massachusetts, therefore, cannot declare war against South Carolina. Her sovereignty and her dignity are so compromised that they cannot be restored to their own self respect without war, according to all the codes of national honor, and yet her hands are tied so that she cannot right herself."

"The question now arises, what must Massachusetts do to vindicate her insulted honor? An apology or war would be the only alternatives between independent nations. In the relation we stand, it is difficult to see what redress can be obtained. In the mean time our colored citizens are subjected to a worse supervision than before, and South Carolina retorts upon us, that we had better place our colored population on the same equality as our white citizens, before we claim from them the same immunities in South Carolina that we do for the latter. And it is true that, by law and in practice, Massachusetts has not admitted her colored population to the same rights as her white citizens, for until recently they could not intermarry, and they are now excluded by law from serving in the militia, and by all our towns from sitting as jurors, and are not allowed to attend the free schools with the children of the whites. On these grounds, S. Carolina raises the issue with us, whether, under these and other disabilities, we can claim for our colored citizens all the immunities we do for our white citizens, in her territory.

This subject had its origin not with the abolition party, but with the merchants, and was brought forward in 1843, we believe, by Mr. Stevenson, a whig merchant and a member from Boston. It may result, however, in more embarrassment to their commerce than before complained of."

CONGRESSIONAL.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18.
IN SENATE.

THE LONDON LETTER.—Mr. Benton's resolution of yesterday, calling for the author of the secret letter from London to Secretary Upshur, was taken up and adopted.

THE HEIRS OF 'ROBERT' FULTON.—The bill for the release of the heirs of Robert Fulton was read a third time, and finally passed by a vote of 26 yeas to 14 noes.

HOUSE.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—Mr. Hunt, of New York, gave notice that he should to-morrow, or at some subsequent period, ask leave to introduce a joint resolution to amend the constitution of the United States, so as to render the President ineligible for a reelection.

Mr. Dromgoole also gave notice of his intention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in relation to the President thereof.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.—Mr. Weller gave notice that he should to-morrow, or at a subsequent period, offer a joint resolution for the annexation of Texas to the United States.

THE TARIFF.

The first business in order was the bill introduced yesterday by Mr. Phoenix, providing for the remission of the duty on railroad iron in certain cases—the question being, Shall this bill be rejected?

Mr. Foster, of Pennsylvania, being entitled to the floor, spoke in opposition to the bill, and in

favor of the iron interests, as one of importance to the nation, and especially to Pennsylvania. Mr. Payne was in favor of reducing the duty not only on railroad iron, but on almost every article provided for by the tariff of 1842, and was desirous of imposing a revenue duty. No Democrat, so far as he was aware, went beyond this.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered—and the question was decided in the affirmative—yeas 155, nays 40.

THE ONE HOUR BILL.—Mr. Duncan gave notice of his intention to introduce a resolution to repeal the rule which limits the remarks of a member, in debate, to one hour.

THE RAIL ROAD MEETING.

The City Hall was again crowded on Thursday evening; showing that the interest heretofore felt in the great Rail Road enterprise is still unabated. His Honor, the Mayor, presided, and several addresses were made. Fresh facts, having a bearing on the movement, were stated. Messrs. Preble and Little, our Commissioners to Montreal, having addressed a letter to the Portland Marine Society, the answer of that important association was read. It was a highly valuable document. As however it will appear in the columns of the American, it will be unnecessary for us to mention its points. It is sufficient for us to say now that the PORTLAND MARINE SOCIETY is composed of our shipmasters and shipbuilders.

The following gentlemen were chosen by the citizens to take charge of the details of the enterprise—to make all necessary inquiries—and to procure a charter:

W. P. Preble; Charles Cobb;
Josiah S. Little; Thomas Hammond;
George Turner; Augustine Haines;
John Anderson; Charles E. Barrett;
John B. Brown; John Neal;
John Dow; Phineas Barnes;
William Kimball; A. W. H. Clapp;
St. John Smith; Eliphalet Case;
Franklin Tinkham; Abner Shaw;
John Mussey; W. E. Greeley.

These gentlemen will ask for a charter this winter. We trust that a liberal one will be granted. With a generous charter there will not be the slightest difficulty in disposing of the stock; of this we are assured by gentlemen who are thoroughly advised on the subject. It should be remembered that it is not a local, but state enterprise. Every section will be benefited—therefore every section should be interested. It is a work for MAINE—not Portland only—to carry forward.—Port. American.

A TALE OF HORROR.

The New York Tribune publishes an extract of a letter, dated Trieste, 20th October, which says:—"We have news of the capture of an extraordinary large and well equipped piratical Barque named the 'Avenger.' The vessel was taken into Trieste, and the disclosures the hands on board made to their captors were beyond description. Their confessions are not fully known but this much is true: The barque has been cruising piratically for the last two years, and in that time there have been no less than 200 murders committed by the crew, and ten ships, three barks, one brig, and eleven schooners taken and plundered by her. The amount of treasure found on board the vessel was immense. She is an English built vessel, with full, raking masts, and of about 700 tons burthen, very sharp and deep."

BLACKSTONE VALLEY.—On the Blackstone River and its tributaries, between Worcester and Providence, there are 94 cotton and 22 woolen mills. These run 307,000 spindles, 7002 looms, and 81 sets of woolen machinery, and employ 5,205 male and 4,298 female operatives. 3,441,800 lbs. of wool and 32,138 bales of cotton are annually consumed. Besides these establishments, there are four scythe factories, which manufacture 10,500 dozen scythes annually.

A BOLD PREACHER.—The boldness of Samuel Davies will be illustrated by a single anecdote. When President of the Princeton College he visited England for the purpose of obtaining donations for the institution.—The King, Geo. III. had a curiosity to hear a preacher from the wilds of America. He accordingly attended and was so much struck with his commanding eloquence that he expressed his astonishment loud as to be heard half way over the house in such terms as these: "He is a wonderful man! Why he beats my bishops. Davies seeing the King was attracting more attention than himself, paused, and looking his majesty full in the face gave him in an emphatic tone the following rebuke.—"When the lion roareth let the beasts of the forest tremble; and when the Lord speaketh let the kings of the earth keep silence." The King instantly shrank back on his seat, like a school boy rapped over the head by his master, and remained quiet during the remainder of the sermon, and sent for him, and gave him fifty guineas for the Institution over which he presided, observing at the same time to his courtiers—"He is an honest man; an honest man."—Augusta Age.

MORSE'S MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—The U. S. House of Representatives have adopted a resolution directing the committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of continuing the Electro Magnetic Telegraph of Professor Morse, from Baltimore to New York, through Philadelphia.

The fiercest preachers against aliens, are parson Rogers, an Englishman—parson Watson, a son of a Scotchman, and parson Turnbull, a Scotchman. Mr. Gales, an Englishman and editor of the National Intelligencer, is very much alarmed about the abuse of our naturalization laws.—Boston Post.

UNION BANK, BRUNSWICK, (ME.) The time for redeeming the bills of this Bank will expire on the first day of June next.

CONGRESS.—The House of Representatives have passed the Sun-Treasury by a large majority. The Senate will veto, of course.

POPERY.

Under pretence of lecturing against Roman Catholicism a Rev. Mr. Sperry last Sabbath secured the use of three pulpits. As we have no attachment to that religion, we thought we would go on Sabbath evening to the Methodist Church, and hear what he had to say. We hope to be preserved from seeing a christian pulpit again so desecrated. It was a low, coarse, vulgar appeal to the brutal passions, containing nothing dignified, manly or argumentative. It was a Native American, anti-democratic, anti-Polk caucus speech of the worst class.

On Tuesday evening he lectured again—if lecturing it can be called—at the City Hall.

We understand that Charles Barbour, Esq., rose, after the speaker was through, and inquired if a reply would be permitted. A shout was raised, "down with him!—out with him!"

Rev. J. M. Spear mildly inquired of the audience "if they were afraid of free discussions." Rev. Mr. Beecher rose and said he was disappointed at the political turn which the lecturer had taken, and thought that a reply should be allowed.

There was no further tumult in the Hall; but as Mr. Spear and Mr. Stephen S. Foster (the abolition lecturer, who had taken no part at the meeting,) were coming down the steps, some ruffian kicked the latter gentleman in the back, and then a rush by a crowd, who appeared to be banded together for the purpose, was made upon them. They were struck several times, and repeated attempts were made to throw them down. The mob followed them to their lodgings, abusing them in the grossest manner.

Mr. Foster was severely injured, and yesterday his face was considerably swollen. We regret to say that the injury done to Mr. Spear was still more serious. He had repeated spasms in the course of the evening, and was yesterday very feeble.

This attack was most brutal, and not the shadow of apology can be adduced for it. Our city authorities are bound to hunt out the miscreants and visit upon them the heaviest penalties of the law.—Portland American.

A GOOD STORY is related by the Providence Gazette of a certain Colonel, who, once upon a time, was court-martialed for refusing, on the tented field and during a militia muster, to obey the commands of his superior officer. The sentence of the Court was that the obstreperous Colonel should be deprived of his sword one month. On being asked by the presiding officer to deliver up the "weapon," in accordance with the sentence, the colonel arose, and in the most grave and solemn manner, declared that he did not own one; that the sword he had been accustomed to wear did not belong to him, but he had no doubt Mr. Baker, the jeweller, of whom he hired it on training days, would let it to the Court, for the required month, on the most moderate terms?

Steam Whistle.—A valuable application of this melodious instrument is to give warning of the exhausted state of steam boilers, or when the water in them has fallen to the spot "dangerous." Then and not till then, the steam gains access to and rushes up a tube there placed and connected with a whistle, which immediately becomes the mouth-piece of the boiler, and shrieks, "I want water or I shall burst."

Thin Shoes.—An article worn in winter by high spirited young ladies, who would rather die than conceal the beauty of their feet.

The electors of Pennsylvania, with one exception, united in proposing the name of James Buchanan for the appointment of Secretary of State under Polk.

They didn't elect a Mayor in Boston on Monday. Davis the Native American candidate, was the highest.

The Arkansas Senate, by a vote of 20 to 1, have adopted resolutions in favor of the annexation of Texas.

YOU SHALL BELIEVE.—Belief is not an act of the will. Sufficient evidence compels our assent; so listen, dear reader, and I will convince you that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is far the best remedy for diseases of our climate to be found in this country. It is formed by chemical extracts from vegetables (the Wild Cherry, Pine, &c.) that nature seems to have placed here as powerful antidotes to all affections of the Lungs and Liver that our ever changing climate induces. After the skill of our greatest physicians was exhausted, it has cured Asthma in various cases. It cured a lady of an incipient Consumption, whose family had all died of the same disease. Refer to Isaac Platt, Esq., Editor of the "Poughkeepsie Eagle." Thomas Cozens, Haddonfield, N. J., testifies, under oath, that it cured him of an internal Abscess, violent Cough, raising of Blood, &c., after he was deemed beyond hope. We could refer to plenty of such instances of its uncommon power. The doubting are invited to inquire of individuals and cases that we allude to, as we publish no statements that will not bear the most rigid scrutiny.

See Adv. of Dr. Wistar's Balsam in another column of this paper. bab32

MARRIED.

In Buckfield, Dec. 19th, by Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. Thomas Rowe, of Springfield, to Miss Desire A. Mayhew, of Buckfield.—Mr. Ferdinand A. Warren, to Miss Sylvia J. Bartlett.

In Turner, Dec. 28th, Hon. Job. Prince, to Miss Olive Leavett, both of Turner.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having contracted with the town of Canton to support the Paupers of said town the present year, hereby cautions all persons from harboring or trusting Ephraim Wescott, a pauper on my account, on account of said town, as I have made suitable provision for the maintenance of said Wescott at my farm, and shall pay no debts of his contracting for or his support, after this date.

EZEKIEL TREAT, Jr.
Canton, Dec. 4th, 1844. 3w32

NOTICE.

Whichever of the 19th day of April, A. D. 1839, Luther P. Pingree, of Oxford, in the County of Oxford, by his Mortgage Deed of that date conveyed to John Welch, of Boston in the County of Suffolk, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts two acres and ninety six rods of Land situated at Chiglies Mills in Oxford, as described in said Deed, which is recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds Book 55 Page 578, to secure the payment of certain notes of land therein described, and whereas said Welch on the 12th day of November aforesaid duly assigned to the undersigned said Mortgage Deed and the notes aforesaid, and whereas the said Pingree, has failed to perform the conditions of said Mortgage, I hereby claim to have possession of said premises for condition broken, and give this notice to foreclose said Mortgage agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

Oxford Dec. 28, 1844. GEORGE ROBINSON. 3w34.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate in and for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

JAMES SWAN,

late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent; hereby give notice that six months from the fifteenth day of October, 1844, are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that duty at the dwelling house of Timothy Carter, in said Bethel, on the second Monday of January and the second Monday of March next, from one to five o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

WILLIAM HOLT, } Com'rs.
Nov. 7, 1844. 3w32

County Commissioners' Accounts.

County of Oxford to Jonathan B. Smith, Dr.
For Services as County Commissioner.

1843—Dec. 22. To 3 days making up Duplicate Reports on the petitions of Charles H. Chubb & others, and of Geo. W. Springer & others, & transmitting the same to the Kennebec County Commissioners, \$7.50
To cash paid for postage on said Reports, 80
1844—May 11. To 6 days making up Reports on the petitions of John Grover and others, Aaron Cummings, Agent for Albany, Cornelius Holland, Agent for Canton, Isaac Strickland, Agent for Livermore, John Simmons, Special Agent for Canton, and of Daniel Warren and others, and drawing ten plans of roads and alterations located on the above petitions, 16.25
\$24.55

County of Oxford to James Osgood, Dr.
To Services as County Commissioner.

1844—June 29. To travel from Fryeburg to Stephen Chandelers in Summer and back on petition of John Briggs, Agent for Summer, 88 miles, 8.80
One day attendance, 2.50
July 5. Travel from Fryeburg to H. B. Smiths in Peru and back—130 miles, 13.00
To attendance 3 days in viewing, hearing parties and locating on said petition, 7.50
July 9. To travel from Fryeburg to Zelotes Bucks in Summer and back, on petition of William T. Greenleaf and others—100 miles, 10.00
Six days viewing, hearing parties, and attendance on said petition, 15.00
To travel from Fryeburg to Hartford and back on the petition of Ephraim Russell & others, 10.00
Three days viewing, hearing the parties, and locating on said petition, 7.50
To travel from Fryeburg to Josiah J. Knights in Woodstock and back by adjournment, on petition of Wm. T. Greenleaf and others, 110 m. 10.00
To 9 days viewing and locating, 25.00
To postage on letters, 83
\$105.38

County of Oxford to Jonathan B. Smith, Dr.
For Services as County Commissioner.

1844—June 29. To travel from Norway to Stephen Chandelers in Summer and back on the petition of John Briggs, Agent of Summer, 10 miles, 2.00
One day viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said petition, 2.50
July 6. Travel from Norway to H. B. Smiths in Peru and back on petition of H. B. Smith and others—60 miles, 6.00
Two days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said petition, 5.00
July 13. Travel from Norway to Zelotes Bucks in Summer and back on the petition of Wm. T. Greenleaf and others—32 miles, 3.20
4 days viewing, hearing the parties and attendance on said petition, 11.25
18th. Travel from Norway to Hartford and back on the petition of Ephraim Russell and others, 36 miles, 3.60
24 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said petition, 6.25
Aug 29. Travel from Norway to Jos. J. Knights in Woodstock and back, by adjournment, on the petition of Wm. T. Greenleaf and others, 42 miles, 4.20
Nine days locating; viewing and attendance on said petition, 22.50
\$66.50

County of Oxford to Joseph Tobin, Dr.
For Services as County Commissioner.

1841—June 20. To travel from Byron to Stephen Chandelers in Summer and back on the petition of John Briggs, Agent of Summer, 90 miles, 9.00
One day viewing, hearing the parties and locating the same, 2.50
Ferryage, 25
July 6. To travel from Byron to H. B. Smiths in Peru and back to Byron—44 miles, 4.40
To one and half days hearing parties and locating the same, 3.75
Ferryage, 25
13th. To travel from Byron to Summer and back—eighty miles, on petition of Wm. Greenleaf, 8.00
4 days viewing, hearing parties, 11.25
Ferryage, 25
18th. To travel from Byron to Hartford and back—eighty miles, on petition of E. Russell, Jr. 8.00
To viewing, hearing parties and locating same, Aug. 20. To travel from Byron to Jos. J. Knights in Woodstock, on adjournment, 80 miles, 8.00
Nine days viewing and locating on petition of William Greenleaf, 22.50
Ferryage, 25
\$51.65

County of Oxford to James Osgood, as County Commissioner, Dr.

Oct. 14, 1844. To travel from Fryeburg to Morrills in Dixfield on petition of Phineas Howe & others, 65 m. 6.50
To 6 days viewing, \$15. To travel to Fryeburg, 65 miles, 6.50
To ferryage paid on said view, 50. To postage of letters, 26
Travel from Canton to Dixfield, 1.00
Oct. 21, 1844. To travel from Fryeburg to Livermore Corner, 65 miles, 6.50
To 6 days viewing, hearing parties and locating, 15.00
To travel to Fryeburg, 65 miles, 6.50
Oct. 30th, 1844. To travel from Fryeburg to Dixfield on petition of Howe and others, by adjournment, 65 miles, 6.50—Ferryage, 25
To travel from Dixfield to Canton 1.00
To 6 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating, 15.00
To travel from Hollands in Canton to D. Noyes' 4.00
To postage of two letters, 20
Nov. 6th, 1844. To travel on petition of Angel Town and others from Hollands in Canton to D. Noyes' in Norway, 40 miles, 4.00
To 5 days viewing and hearing parties, 12.50
Travel to Fryeburg, 34 3.40

Nov. 14, 1844. To travel from Waterford to Noyes 1.10
To travel from Fryeburg to D. Noyes on petition of Town and others by adjournment, 34 miles, 3.40
To 4 days locating, 10.00
To travel from Waterford to Noyes, 11 miles, 1.10
Travel to Fryeburg, 34 miles, 3.40
Nov. 21, 1844. To travel on petition of John C. West and others to J. J. Briggs in Letter B—82 miles, 8.20
To 4 days viewing, hearing parties, 10.00
To travel to Fryeburg, 32 miles, 3.20
To postage on letters, 30—Ferryage, 25, 55
\$150.56

County of Oxford to Jonathan B. Smith, Dr.
For Services as County Commissioner.

1841—Oct. 10. To travel from Norway to Dixfield & back on the pet. of Phineas Howe & others, 60 m. 6.00
4 days viewing and attendance on said petition, 11.25
20th. Travel from Norway to Livermore and back on the petition of Ezekiel Treat and others, 60 miles, 6.00
4 days viewing, hearing parties and locating on said petition, 11.25
Nov. 6. Travel from Norway to Dixfield & back on the petition of Phineas Howe and others, 65, 60 miles, 6.00
Six days viewing, hearing the parties, attendance and locating on said petition, 35.00
9th. Travel from home to David Noyes in Norway and back on the petition of Ansel Town and others, 7 miles, 7.00
3 days viewing, hearing the parties and attendance on said petition 8.75
16th. Travel from home to D. Noyes in Norway and back, on the petition of Ansel Town and others, 13 miles, 1.30
24 days locating on said petition, 6.25
24th. Travel from Norway to Letter B and back on the petition of John C. West and others—100 miles, 10.00
14 days viewing and hearing the parties on said petition, 3.75
Dec. 2. Five days making up reports and drawing plans, 12.50
Stationery furnished for the use of the County for three years past, 3.00
\$101.75

County of Oxford Dr. to Joseph Tobin for Services as County Commissioner.

1844—Oct. 15. To travel from Byron to Morrills Tavern in Dixfield and back on petition of Phineas Howe—forty-four miles, 4.40
Attendance five days, 12.50
22nd. To travel from Byron to Hillman's tavern in Livermore, on petition of Ezekiel Treat—seventy-five miles, 7.50
Six days attendance, \$15. Ferryage, 25, 15.25
27th. To travel from Byron to Morrills Tavern in Dixfield, by adjournment, on petition of Phineas Howe—twenty-two miles, 2.20
Attendance seven days, 17.50
Nov. 6. To travel from Samuel Holland's in Dixfield to David Noyes' in Norway and back to Byron, on petition of Ansel Town—one hundred miles, 10.00
Attendance four days, \$10. Ferryage, 25, 10.25
14th. To travel from Byron to David Noyes' in Norway, by adjournment, on petition of Ansel Town—one hundred ten miles, 11.00
Attendance four days, \$10. Ferryage, 25, 10.25
21st. To travel from Byron to John J. Briggs' Tavern in Letter B, and back, on petition of John C. West—sixty-six miles, 5.60
Attendance two days, 5.00
\$104.45

Oxford County Commissioners' Court.
MAY TERM—1844.

Jos. Osgood, travel 70 m. 7.00, attendance 3 days 7.50, \$14.50
J. B. Smith, " 10 " 1.00 " 3 " 7.50, 8.50
Jos. Tobin, " 90 " 9.00 " 3 " 7.50, 10.50
SEPTEMBER TERM—1844.
Jos. Osgood, travel 70 m. 7.00, attendance 3 days 7.50, \$14.50
J. B. Smith, " 10 " 1.00 " 3 " 7.50, 8.50
Jos. Tobin, " 25 " 2.50 " 3 " 7.50, 10.95
DECEMBER TERM—1844—BY ADJOURNMENT.
Jos. Osgood, travel 70 m. 7.00, attendance 2 days 5.00, \$12.00
J. B. Smith, " 10 " 1.00 " 2 " 7.50, 6.00
Jos. Tobin, " 100 " 10.00 " 2 " 5.00, 15.00

CLERK'S OFFICE, OXFORD COUNTY,
Dec. 17, 1844.

The foregoing accounts were severally made and sworn to by the respective Commissioners of said County, and were severally examined, audited and certified by the Clerk and County Attorney agreeably to law, and are truly copied by
J. G. COLE, Clerk.

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by
T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill.
Price.—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to \$1.00, do Tin Foil, 25 50.
Cleaning set of Teeth, 1.00
Setting Pivot Teeth, \$1.00 1.50 & 2.00
Work warranted.—March 25. 11 47

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff,
PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.
Feb. 14, 1844. 41

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TURNER-VILLAGE, ME.

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CANTON MILLS, ME.

Caution! Caution!!

WHEREAS the subscribers on the 8th day of May, 1844, gave a note of hand for the sum of one hundred dollars, payable to James F. Abbott, or order, in the month of October with interest. All persons are cautioned against purchasing the same, as said note was obtained without a valid consideration and will not be paid.

EDWARD L. POOR,
JAMES F. BRAGG, JR.
Andover, Dec. 3, 1844. 3w31

Executor's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Wednesday the fifteenth day of January next, at ten o'clock A. M., All the real estate of John Butterfield, late of Paris, in said County, deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased, legacies, and charges of administration.
Said real estate consists of the right in equity of redemption of said deceased to the homestead farm in which he last lived in said Paris,—the same having been mortgaged to Abner Andrews, by said John, to secure the payment of four hundred dollars and interest.
Said sale to be at the dwelling house on the premises and terms made known at the time of sale.
CATHARINE BUTTERFIELD, } Executrix of said John Butterfield, }
Paris, Nov. 26, 1844. 3 30

DR. ROSEN D. RUSSELL'S Family Medicines.

VEGETABLE BILIOUS BITTERS.

THESE Bitters are particularly serviceable when used alone in all cases of obstructions in the stomach and bowels, in chronic affections of the liver, and in other derangements and diseases proceeding from a diseased state of that organ; such as loss of appetite, flatulency, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Diarrhea, Painful menstruation, and all disorders of the stomach, face and neck, and are an excellent purifier of the blood. When these Bitters are taken in connection with the Vegetable Pills and Anti-acid preparation they will remove most inveterate chronic diseases, even in cases where mercury has been unsuccessfully administered.

VEGETABLE BILIOUS PILLS.

The reputation of these Pills stands unrivalled for the cure of nervous or Bilious headache, constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach; they are so compounded as to be slow in their operation, but after they have the stomach and bowels, one or two pills are sufficient to purge the system, and in their operation they not only purge and cleanse the stomach and bowels from every impurity, but strengthen and give new life and vigor to the digestive organs, &c.

ANTI-ACID AND CARMITATIVE PREPARATION.

This medicine has been successfully used for sourness and wind in the stomach, and is a valuable specific in all cases of nervous irritability and hysteria, hypochondria, asthma, palpitation of the heart, &c.

COUGH MIXTURE.

The reputation of this mixture stands unrivalled for the cure of all coughs proceeding from colds, asthma, chronic catarrh, acute inflammation of the lungs, and all other affections of the lungs, which frequently produce consumption. It is decidedly the best medicine ever discovered for the cure of the whooping cough.

COMPOUND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

All who have used this plaster have found it to be a sure remedy for pain of weakness in the stomach, back, side, chest, loins, muscles, joints, &c., and for long and lingering catarrhs, coughs, colds, asthma, &c.

HERNORRHOIDAL OR PILE POWDER.

This medicine may be relied upon to give immediate relief, and to cure in a few days a certain cure of the truly painful and troublesome disease. This specific has been used by the proprietors in its practice for more than fourteen years, and has never known an instance where it has failed to effect a cure. Try it.

Remedy for the cure of the itch and all other cutaneous eruptions.

This ointment is a safe and efficacious remedy for the cure of the itch and all cutaneous eruptions, and for a scald head, one of the worst of sores.

ANTI-ERUPTIVE OR COOLING POWDER.

A sure remedy for inflammation of the blood or other fluids from which proceeds the St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, and other eruptions of the skin.

Agents—Oxford County.

Paris, J. C. MARBLE; Norway, J. Crockett; Oxford, J. Wilson; New Mills, S. Lane; Pen. Wm. Walker, Brock & Co.; Buckfield, S. Brigham; N. Harlow; Canton, J. M. Deaton; Turner, Wm. Bray; S. Holt; Woodstock, D. H. Hamford; Rum & Adams; Livermore, Bretton & Washburn; Rumford, J. H. Wardwell; J. Graham; Dixfield, C. L. Chace; Mexico, J. M. Dolloff; Hebron, L. Stimpson; Minot, J. Parsons; Dixfield, C. L. Chace; N. Harlow, 23; West Bethel, H. Ward; Newry, N. P. Ryerson; Haverhill, M. W. Kimball; Rumford Point, O. C. Bolster; Peru, L. Bolster; Auburn, C. S. Packard.—Oct. 28, 1844.—eply



GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption.

THE great and only remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by the celebrated Dr. Buchan, of London, England, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The extraordinary success of this medicine, in the cure of Pulmonary diseases, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians, as *Confirmed and Incurable*. The Hungarian Balsam has cured and will cure the most desperate of Cases. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English medicine, of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of climate, but to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of Coughs, Colds, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarse Voice, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Hooping Cough, and Croup.

Sold, in large bottles, at \$1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of Health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates, and other evidence showing the unequalled merits of this great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agent, gratuitously.

PAUL F. BRADLEE, sole Agent for the United States, 119 Court-street, Boston.

Agents.

Paris, M. Hammond; Buckfield, Long & Jewett; Norway, Hall & Dow; Bethel, R. A. Chapman; Dixfield, C. P. Chase; Turner, John Blake; Portland, Edward Mason; Druggist, N. 3, 1844.

Limited Partnership.

THE subscribers, ABARNETH GROVER and FORDYCE C. BURBANK, both of Bethel, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, and JOSEPH H. WARDWELL, of Rumford, in said County, have entered into a Limited Partnership, to continue three years from date, under the name and style of

GROVER & BURBANK,

for the transaction of the ordinary business of a Country Store, at Bethel, aforesaid. Said Abarneth Grover and Fordyce C. Burbank are the general partners in said Partnership, and said Joseph H. Wardwell is the Special partner, and has contributed, as his share to the common stock, one thousand dollars as capital.

Dated at Bethel the first day of Oct. 1844.

ABARNETH GROVER, FORDYCE C. BURBANK, J. H. WARDWELL.

STATE OF MAINE, ss.—Oct. 3d, 1844.—Ap-

peared the aforesaid Grover, Burbank and Wardwell, and acknowledged the above instrument to be their free and voluntary act.

Before me, THOMAS AMORY DEBOIS, Justice of Peace.

F. S. The public are respectfully invited to give them due share of patronage.

C. W. WALTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, DIXFIELD-VILLAGE, MAINE.

\$ 10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

STYLED

THE LION OF THE DAY.

TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canada—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of Bilious, Dyspeptic, and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable Kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their efficacy, and unvaried in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr. Guernsey, of N. York; Dr. Delamater, Dr. Hossack, and Dr. Landon, of Dutchess County; and Hon. Dr. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Ague, gastric irritation, biliousness, the digestive organs, and becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people Dyspepsia, in others, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Low Spirits, Chronic Diarrhea, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellow Fever, Cholera, Typhoid, Heartburn, Constipation, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors, and all Bilious complaints. These different complaints are each, one and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like lead legislation, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and morbid nature in its various forms.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canada. Price 25 cts. per box. Livers on strength is the sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Merritt Griffin on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

AGENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

Sowth Waterford, A. Houghton, Lovell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker. Fryeburg, H. C. Burwell. Brunswick, N. C. Rice. Hiram, S. Flye. Woodstock, J. Bicknell. North Paris, Houghton & Bibbes. South Paris, O. H. Paine. Norway, W. E. Goodnow. Oxford, Wm. F. Welch. Canton Point, J. Hecarey. Canton Mills, A. Barrows. Dixfield, C. L. Eastis.

Mexico, J. M. Dolloff. East Bethel, A. Bolster. Rumford, A. K. Knapp, O. C. Bolster. East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co. Harford, W. Hall. Jacksonville, C. Howe. Porter, E. Hesse, Jr. Sweden, B. Stevens. And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.

C. G. CORLISS, Travelling Agent.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM.

For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is an old, well tried, and almost universally approved remedy. It has been extensively used for the last 15 or 20 years in almost every city and town in New England, and also very extensively in the South and West. It is recommended and prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians as a safe, powerful and very efficacious medicine, and acknowledged by thousands, who have for a long time used it, to be the most valuable remedy for the above complaints ever offered to the American public.

The proprietors of this article cannot resort to the style of advertising which is then adopted at the present day. They do not wish to deceive the credulous and unsuspicious, but to appeal, with confidence, to the facts, and experience of discerning public. There are few individuals in New England who have not used this preparation themselves, or who have not friends who have used it. Numerous certificates from physicians and others, having for many years been published, it is deemed unnecessary to add any at this time. Be sure to get the genuine. Call for it by its whole name, "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam," and avoid "Carter's Pulmonary Balsam," and the numerous imitations which have sprung up in consequence of the great celebrity of the true article. See that it is the genuine Wm. Jon's Cough Preparation, by Reed, Wing & Cutler, wholesale druggists, 54 Chatham street, Boston, and sold by druggists, apothecaries, and country merchants generally. Price 50 cents.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent for this place.

DR. WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry.

THE best medicine known to man for Incontinent Consumption, Asthma of every stage, Bleeding of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, may be had of Agents named below.

It has published numerous of cures performed by this medicine, in every respect, TRUE. Be careful and get the genuine "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," as spurious imitations are abroad.

Orders from any part of the country should be addressed to S. W. FOWLE 138 Washington St., Boston, sole agent for New England.

Agents.—Paris, Thomas Crocker; Norway, A. C. Denison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge; Canton Mills, J. M. Deaton; Dixfield, C. L. Chace; Rumford, Jos. O'Connell; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; E. Wilton, J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller.—July 16

NOTICE—CAUTION!!

A person calling himself Norcross is travelling about the N. E. States, selling a spurious article of Parr's Life Pills, with our names engraved, which is a forgery and will be punished as a criminal offence.

We are determined to prosecute all such equally culpable persons, and all such great public wrongs to the extreme of the law. Valuable information tending to procure the conviction of Norcross will be thankfully received and rewarded by the subscribers.

T. H. ROBERTS & CO., 117 Fulton St., N. York.

July 1, 1844.

The patrons of Parr's Life Pills will bear this in mind, that all Agents for the sale of the "Genuine" are furnished with a certificate of Agency, signed ESTH. W. FOWLE, who is the sole Agent for New England, Office 138 Washington-street, Boston.

is 18 Aug. 21, 1844.

SAMUEL F. MARBLE, DEPUTY SHERIFF,

FOR THE COUNTIES OF CUMBERLAND, & OXFORD

POLAND, ME.

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

THOMAS PARR, Born 1483—Died 1635.

THIS fine Herbal Medicine has scarcely been introduced into the United States six months, yet in this short space of time, with a healthy craving for food, and an extraordinary exertion on the part of the proprietors, its sale in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, N. England States and Canada, has increased with such rapidity as to exceed their sanguine expectations.

The public are now beginning to understand and appreciate the superior efficacy of this medicine to the powerful purgatives that have been hitherto sold them in the shape of pills which may give relief for a short time but always at the expense of the system, by enfeebling and rendering it more liable to receive and gain other complaints. On the contrary, Parr's Life Pills gently eradicate disease by removing all obstructions in the intestinal canal, purifying the blood, strengthening the system, and creating a natural and healthy action of the body—they also acceptively as a tonic, and restore to the patient a long-sustained appetite and a healthy craving for food. As a family medicine it is unequalled, and may be taken by every member of a family from the youngest to the oldest, being perfectly free from all mineral preparations, giving no pain, and acting mildly as a purgative. Many females who have taken this medicine speak in the highest terms of the great benefit they have had from the use of it, and to all females of a delicate habit of body we would particularly recommend this medicine; they will find it agreeable to take, soothing to the system, and certain in removing the sour and bad humor from the body—in the spring the torpid and acrimonious fluids that have lain dormant in the body during the winter, but in the summer, brought out, and every kind of complaint, such as biliousness, dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, flatulency, headache, vertigo, nervousness, palpitation, convulsions, piles, debility, rheumatism, dropsy, ring worm, dysentery, scrofula or king's evil, fainting, sore throat, fevers of all kinds, stranguary, female irregularities, strictures, the doloureux, gout, tumors, giddiness, venereal diseases, of all kinds, glandular swellings, headache, whooping cough, and all other diseases, and every kind of complaint, such as biliousness, 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OXFORD DEMOCRAT

PARIS MAINE

JAN 1839

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DEC 1844

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